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tor named Monette, and also a delightful woman Senator from Prince Edward Island, Senator Inman. The attitude of friendliness which prevailed was refreshing.

I am very happy that the Senator from Vermont asked me to participate.

I think that meeting went a long way by adopting that resolution of commendation and appreciation.

I have introduced a joint resolution for the establishment of some sort of organization with the Republic of Mexico. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Moazz) is chairman of the Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs. I hope the subcommittee and the full committee will take action, so that we may make progress.

There are important water problems, border problems, cotton problems, and mineral problems, including problems in connection with oil, with Mexico. I know we can do just as well in working out those problems with Mexico as we have done in working out our problems with Canada, with whom we are doing so well.

I thank the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, first, let me say that thanks from the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. CHAVES) are not due me. The thanks are due the Senator from New Mexico himself. I wish to express my thanks to the Senator from New Mexico, who serves together with the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. CASE) on the group for Latin American affairs. As the Senator from New Mexico knows, two members of the subcommittee were unable to be present. So we were very thankful that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. CHAVES) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. CASE) were available, and that they did such very fine work on the subcommittee.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I wish to share in the accolades going to the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN). I only regretted that my assignment to join on the Commission had to be canceled the night before, because of an emergency which required that I fly to Wyoming, to take care of some affairs there.

I would also have wished that more Members of the Senate might have been there. I regret that so many of us missed the yes-and-no votes on that fateful Thursday. That situation makes the Record look statistically unfortunate.

CAPTIVE NATIONS AND THE WORLD'S CONSCIENCE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the visit of Soviet First Deputy Premier Prol R. Kozlov to this country should remind us again of the millions under Soviet rule—Poles, Hungarians, Ukrainians, Rumanians, Czechs, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, and others, including the religious minorities—who live in the nations captive to the Communist empire.

Mr. Kozlov is welcome to visit the United States and see for himself how free peoples prosper under free institutions, to observe us and to study our

society. We hope he will learn much from his visit. But he should not return to his Soviet homeland mistaking traditional American hospitality to indicate any approval of Soviet treatment of the captive European nations or as showing that we have in any way forgotten that the Soviet empire is a prison for others. If he should do so he would be mistaken indeed.

U.S. ties with the peoples of the captive nations are not only bonds of sympathy and understanding. They are ties of blood for millions of our citizens who trace their origins to these very lands; they are ties of history and tradition for not only are many of the heroes of our own national war of independence from these lands, such as Kosuth, Pulaski, and Kosciuszko, but the captive nations themselves have derived inspiration and assistance from the United States in their own historic quests for national independence.

The people of the United States welcomed Mr. Kozlov to our shores as we are proud of what he will see here. We hope, too, however, that he will return home with the message that time has not erased from the memories of Americans the Soviet crimes of empire, that the captive nations and peoples of Europe are not forgotten and that the people of the United States, secure in their own freedom, look to the day when all peoples can enjoy the blessings of liberty.

The passage by the Senate on Monday of Senate Joint Resolution 111, to designate the third week of July as Captive Nations Week, points up the fact that the American people, through their Congress, wish to set themselves firmly on record as being in strong sympathy with the national aspirations for freedom and the individual desires for freedom of those enslaved by Communist tyranny behind the Iron Curtain. I was privileged to be a cosponsor of this measure. I join with its principal sponsor, Senator DOUGLAS, in the hope that the bill will pass the House in time so that the Presidential proclamation of Captive Nations Week can be issued in sufficient time to focus attention on it prior to or during the resumption of the foreign ministers' talks with the Soviets at Geneva.

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF RACKETEERS

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, between the years 1946 and 1952, approximately 6 years, there were only 3 convictions obtained by the Justice Department in the prosecution of racketeers. However, between January 1953 and March 1959, approximately 6 years, the Justice Department has obtained 134 convictions.

Mr. President, because this record is a rather unusual one and comes at a time when the people of this country are wondering what our Attorney General in the Justice Department is doing in the field of racketeers, as disclosed by the testimony before the McClellan committee, I ask unanimous consent that a publication of the Attorney General's office, entitled "Federal Prosecutions of Rac-

keteers: What Has Been Done Demonstrates What Can Be Done," be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the publication was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF RACKETEERS: WHAT HAS BEEN DONE DEMONSTRATES WHAT CAN BE DONE—A SUMMARY OF SUCCESSFUL FEDERAL RACKET PROSECUTIONS, 1953-59

The seriousness of the threat to the basic fabric of our society which organized syndicated crime represents today can hardly be overemphasized. The public is only vaguely aware of this threat. You as United States Attorneys sometimes have come in contact with its uglier manifestations. The full scope of organized crime remains a picture continuously to be developed by law enforcement agencies.

One part of the picture which has attracted little notice in the record of accomplishment by you, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Department of Justice during the last 6 years in prosecutions under the Hobbs Act, Taft-Hartley Act, and criminal tax laws. We realize that local prosecutions, even of the most notorious racketeers, receive no great amount of news coverage individually. Rules of decorum in the courtroom forbid television or even the taking of still pictures, and the prosecuting attorneys are restricted in comment they may make about a pending case. Quite properly, these same restrictions do not apply in other proceedings in which these same individuals may be involved.

The record of accomplishment during the past 6 years is a solid basis of experience from which the Department's intensified drive against racketeers can vigorously be pressed forward. The "Handbook for Prosecution of Racketeers," being distributed to all U.S. Attorneys today, should help substantially in perfecting the arsenal of ready legal weapons which you can bring to bear on racketeers.

The Department's role in this campaign is to furnish support, guidance, and leadership. But we know the campaign's success depends in the last analysis on the aggregate result of hundreds of battles and skirmishes in the field conducted by U.S. Attorneys, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other law enforcement agencies throughout our country wherever racketeers are entrenched.

What energetic and thorough prosecution can do in this field can easily be seen from the record of what has been done in the past 6 years. With vigorous, thoughtful, and persistent action on your part, supported and guided by the Department of Justice, more such battles will be fought and won.

Tax prosecutions have resulted in the conviction of racketeers of all classifications. Some of these are listed in the latter part of this summary. One particularly vicious type of racketeering is labor racketeering, which exploits the rights and loots the funds of the workmen. Two special statutes have proved effective in this field. Let's look at the record since January 1953 under the Hobbs Act (18 U.S.C. 1961) and one provision of the Taft-Hartley Act (29 U.S.C. 185). The record is: 1946-52 (approximately 6 yrs.), convictions, 3; January 1953-March 1959 (approximately 6 yrs.), convictions, 134.

That is the statistical record, which speaks for itself. However, in order to illustrate the full significance of what has been accomplished, we have prepared a summary of some of the typical cases included in the 134 convictions obtained by the Department since 1953. In this summary, the more interesting cases are outlined in terms of the persons convicted, the amount of money in-